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## Calvin Goodrich; a Bibliography and Catalogue of His Species

By JOSEPH ROSEWATER

Thank you for naming the sub-genus for me. In the days to come when the new generation rolls up its sleeves to undo the work of this one, as this one is undoing that of workers who thought they had done a good, decent job, some one will note the name and speculate a bit about the guy it honors, and that will be in the nature of fame.—(Calvin Goodrich, in a letter to W. J. Clench, 1927.)

Calvin Goodrich was born in Chicago, Illinois on February 22, 1874. His father, Dewitt C. Goodrich, a civil engineer, died in 1920. His mother, Harriet E. Landon, died in 1883. A sister, Beatrice, now Mrs. Farmer Murphy, lives in New Canaan, Connecticut. Mrs. Calvin Goodrich, his wife, the former Georgie Houston, now resides in Toledo, Ohio. There are no children.

It was the habit of the family, no doubt as a result of Dewitt's occupation, to move frequently. They moved to Kansas in 1879 and resided in Leavenworth for a time. Calvin attended high school in Paola, Kansas. He attended the University of Michigan for two years, 1892-1894. A year spent at the University of Kansas was devoted to a special course in English, preparatory to a possible career in journalism.

Information concerning certain events in Goodrich's life during the time of his college days and just afterward is somewhat nebulous. Data kindly supplied by his wife and sister indicate that his early experiences were many, varied, interesting, and

generous appetizers which preceded a long life of service to literature and science. He was said to have had 31 jobs before entering newspaper work. Either during college or just afterward he worked his way out west and spent some time on a sheep ranch. Mrs. Goodrich writes that he:

... ran out of money in San Francisco, went to a jailer and asked to be taken in for the night. The jailer, recognizing that he was not an ordinary hobo, brought him paper and ink and made him write home for money to get back on. His pride was severely hurt.

He also worked in a circus, and for a wholesale drug company. He sailed around the Horn as a crew member on a sailing vessel to South Pacific islands; then on a cattle boat to Australia. Goodrich and a man called McCrea walked across New Zealand together, then parted company, never to see each other again, but corresponded until the death of the latter. He returned to the United States by way of London.

"I think above all his gifts ranked that of writing," wrote Mrs. Goodrich about her husband. His journalistic career began in earnest with a position on *The Kansas City Star*. He was also employed at some time, according to his wife, by a now extinct magazine, *Musical Courier*. With the occurrence of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he left the *Star* and enlisted in the U.S. Army. He was a victim of the typhoid fever epidemic at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee. His sister Beatrice, a Red Cross nurse with the Army, obtained leave to nurse him through his sickness. Concerning his advancement in the Army during the war, Goodrich wrote the following to Dr. W. J. Clench (July 28, 1942):

In the great and virulent war with Spain, I joined up at the end of April. In a week or ten days I was a corporal. A duty sergeant recited his opinions of the company captain to the captain's face, an error of judgment, and almost at once I was a duty sergeant. The Spanish fleet was blown to bits early in July, and for a matter of days only damn fools like myself showed up for drill. Almost simultaneously with coming down with typhoid I rose to top sergeant. The second lieutenant when he got back home took entertainment from his boss's wife, got caught and was extensively publicized. I took his place to the mustering out depot. You can see by simple calculation that had the war lasted, say two years, I would have been corps commander.

After his war service Goodrich returned to newspaper work on *The Kansas City Star*. He was later employed by another



CALVIN GOODRICH, 1874-1954

Plate 33. From a photograph in the Department of Mollusks,  
Museum of Comparative Zoology; taken in 1925.

newspaper, *The New York Commercial*. Having left employment with the latter he went abroad once more to live for several months in France and then England. Upon his return to the United States he was employed by *The Cleveland Leader*. In 1908 Goodrich went to Toledo, Ohio as associate editor on *The Toledo Blade*. It was there that he and Mrs. Goodrich met. They were married March 18, 1912, in Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, where Mrs. Goodrich's parents were living at the time. In 1917, the publishers of *The Toledo Blade* (the Locke family, sons of the founder, D. R. Locke, who wrote under the pseudonym, Petroleum V. Nasby) bought *The Detroit Journal* and sent Goodrich there. The latter paper was soon sold and Goodrich then became editor of the *Newark Star-Eagle*. He was transferred briefly to *The Toledo Blade* before retiring from journalism in 1926.

It was sometime in the period from 1900-1910 according to Mrs. Goodrich, that Calvin developed his interest in mollusks. He came across a book in a public library which told of the great number of species of snails. This was astonishing to him, so he began to collect them. Early in this period of his growth as a malacologist, Goodrich became acquainted and initiated correspondence with others having similar interests. Two of these were Bryant Walker of Detroit, Michigan, and A. E. Ortmann of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. These men profoundly influenced his development and his earlier publications mirror their effect upon his work. A discussion of the effects of these early associations is given by van der Schalie (1955 a, b; 1956) in the memorial by him to Calvin Goodrich at the time of the latter's death.

In 1924, Goodrich became Honorary Associate Curator of Mollusks at the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, an institution with which he had been connected for many years. He retired from editorship of *The Toledo Blade* in 1926 and was appointed Assistant Curator of Mollusks at the Museum of Zoology. When Miss Mina Winslow retired from the curatorship in 1930, Goodrich assumed that position which he held until his retirement at the age of 70 in 1944. He was retired with the title of Curator Emeritus and moved to western North Carolina.

During the period of time from 1911 through 1950, Goodrich

1 *Pleuro. cancellatum*  
*Excavatum* (Conrad)  
 Cumberland R., Canton,  
 Tripp Co., Ky.  
 1930. #99250

2 167538 87608  
*Pleurocaera cancellatum* Say  
 + " " *undulatum* Say  
 Green R., Cadwell,  
 Buchanan Co., Ky.  
 C-8-1927.

3 *Pleuro. cancellatum*  
*undulatum* Say  
 Buffalo R., 5 mi. no. of  
 Hobelville, Perry Co.,  
 93658 Tenn.

4 Calvin Goodrich,

Plate 34. Examples of Calvin Goodrich's writing.

Fig. 1. Original label from a lot in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Specimens were collected by Goodrich in the Cumberland River in 1930.

Fig. 2. From a lot, identified by Goodrich, collected by W. J. Clench and Peter Okkelberg in the Green River, Kentucky, September 1, 1927.

Fig. 3. From a lot collected by Goodrich in 1931 from a tributary of the Duck River, Tennessee.

Fig. 4. Goodrich's signature.

produced some 87 publications concerning malacology. Most of these had to do with some aspect of his studies of the family Pleuroceridae. His early dealings with the group appear to reflect a typological viewpoint, perhaps influenced by the notes from and respect he held for H. H. Smith. Smith, who was curator of the Alabama Museum of Natural History (1908-1919), and his wife made systematic collections of pleurocerids in the Coosa River system and nearby waters in the early part of this century. After Smith's death (1919) Goodrich was called upon to work up the material. This was done and resulted in several publications with descriptions of new species and studies of distribution in this group (Anculosae, 1922; Gyrotomae, 1924). Goodrich appended Smith's name to many of the newly described species in these publications. It is the belief of this writer, gained from the discussion of this problem with others and from certain statements in letters written by Goodrich, that it was Goodrich himself who described these new species. Smith was a fine collector and naturalist of considerable talent, as pointed out by Holland (1919). He may have indicated that certain specimens appeared distinct in his field notes, to which Goodrich had access, but he did not describe the species. It is for this reason that the notation, "Smith' Goodrich," will be found in the catalogue of species. Specimens of pleurocerids collected by W. J. Clench also contributed in great degree to Goodrich's studies of these gastropods. Large collections were made systematically by Clench throughout the Green River system and other waters of Kentucky, in the Tennessee River and its upper tributaries, and in portions of the Coosa River system in the 1920's and early 30's. Later work by Goodrich shows the development of an understanding of clinal variation, as evidenced by the Pleuroceridae, which would be a delight to any evolutionist.

Goodrich's malacological writings are available to all for perusal. But the man himself may be an enigma to many who knew or corresponded with him as he rarely spoke about himself or his experiences, preferring rather to draw out the person with whom he was conversing. It is therefore intended that the remaining portion of this sketch be devoted to a consideration of the man himself, his character and personality, as revealed by letters written to his friend, William J. Clench, over the years from 1923 through 1954.



Goodrich was a prolific writer of high excellence. This was obvious in his professional journalistic accomplishments, his scientific work, and also in the many letters full of wit and wisdom which he wrote to friends. Mrs. Goodrich wrote concerning Calvin's wit, "The publisher of the (Toledo) Blade said, 'You know Calvin will say something with a perfectly straight face, and I won't realize until I turn to leave, that he has said something excruciatingly funny!'"

He wrote, concerning how to succeed:

(1925) All my newspaper career I have had to study the character of my bosses and associates. Some people call this politics or policy and despise it. But it is simply a problem in human relations. If you will let me advise you *do this*, and submerge your own self. The thing becomes a fascinating game, rich in philosophy. You will get ahead thereby and experience the fewest bumps.

In relation to giving and taking credit for help received:

(1926) I observe that here the instinct for seizing credit is active and lusty, corresponding to the economic determinism which affects the doings and decisions of men in private life. The aloofness of the professorial class from the ordinary pressures of existence is, I find, a good deal of a joke—(there) being in fact no such thing. One young surgeon . . . is very bitter against a fellow worker who grabbed off the whole credit for some research in which several men took part. I got the impression that . . . (he) will do the same thing when he gets the chance. I would be far from blaming him, since he would be only conforming to the custom of the country.

Concerning the conservation of space in museums (and elsewhere):

(1927) There goes with an extreme extravagance of space what you might call an attic mind—the kind of mind, common once to New England, that cannot bear to throw anything away. It compels the owner to keep materials that cannot possibly be of use to anyone ever.

At the time of A. E. Ortmann's death:

(1927) You have heard, of course, of Ortmann's sudden death. . . . I was mighty fond of Ortmann. We had a great trip together in 1913, and I suspect I lost several pounds in trying to keep up with him. In going into the upper Tennessee region over the Virginian road, he got wound up on the subject of Unios and presently everyone in the observation car left off gazing at the scenery and opened up their ears in the Doctor's direction. He was altogether unconscious of the attention. . . . I have never seen another such manifestation of the tremendous power of the mere sound of words. Twice afterwards I saw him, and he was still the untiring enthusiast. My notion is that he wore himself out at 61, strong as he was. The race is not always to the man with the steam engine innards.

### On wetting old shells:

(1927) I ran water through . . . mixed lots of Call's shells to get the sand and soot out of them, and, lo, I woke up smells that had been sleeping for forty years! We are having a damp spell just now, and it has the effect of resurrecting very ancient and unsubtle odors until it would be a very stupid thing for anyone to argue against immortality.

Regarding remarks on catalogue entries: (also see *Nautilus*, **55**: 119-120.)

(1930) Some of the . . . helpers apparently relieved the tedium of their work by joking in the catalogue, seemingly certain that no one would look over their labors after they were done. For example, P.O., which was Rush's indication for Pacific Ocean was twice written into the catalogue as Post Office. St. Kitts was invariably St. Kilts. Wabash River was located in Texas. Dr. Case brought us things from Cook Islands, South Pacific, and they were blithely credited to Dr. Cook. Shells from Guernsey Island came here with scientific names lacking author's names. So the references were all made like this: 'Helix lactea Guernsey. Locality unknown.' And so on to . . . persuade you that most people were drooling idiots.

The following facetious news story was prepared by Goodrich at the time a friend was to go forth on a collecting expedition:

(1931) Miami, Fla., Mch. 2,—Professor W. B. Kentz, distinguished savant of Harvard University, New Haven, Conn., has been rescued from the Everglades into which he ventured in search of the Lost Tribes of Israel, long rumored to be hidden among inaccessible swamps and described in an ancient Spanish document found by Prof. Kremps while carrying on researches among the archives of the Spanish Government in Malta, Spain. When rescued, Klantz was reduced to eating his leather puttees for food and was damaged considerably by savage water moccasins. He said he could have held out for a few more days because he still had some buckles left. He did not find the lost tribes, but he is sure he saw a tribesman while peering into a pawnshop window in Jacksonville. When he entered, however, the tribesman was wearing a false nose, and refused to uncover.

### Concerning Clench's students, after having met them:

(1931) Your students are of a high order. I was delighted with them, and would steal them away if I knew just how to go about it. After all, you've more than you should have, considering the rarity of boys interested in mollusks. I wish you would tell them that I consider it far more than a pleasure to have met them and have delighted in their friendliness and intelligence, *whatever the police may think of them.*



### A New Year's wish:

(December 30, 1931) I hope that all your family will have a happy year and that—for yourself—you will kick your toe against a cache of bootleggers' capital as a boy in Windsor did the other day.

### During a lighter moment in his studies:

(1932) Under the title of Morphological Characters of Coosa River Pleuroceridae, I purpose to write the following article: There are no characters.

### Some views on trends in taxonomy:

(1933) . . . I have become aware that malacologists are a blamed sight too taxonomic and too little biological. Some day the taxonomic system is going to tumble over into a heap of dust and mortar simply because, as it stands, it won't stand the patching and the overloading and the additions and supplements. To be brief, it doesn't provide a portrait or anything like a portrait, of nature as she is. There are infinitely more resemblances in life than there are differences, meaning that there is uniformity where we have been pointing out the lack of it. We do it by making new species, by erecting subgenera, by talking and writing as if genera had thick partitions between them.

### Remarks on a discussion of Rafinesque's names:

(1942) It all goes to prove that blessed few matters ever really get settled. Slavery was supposed to have gone out even in Ethiopia some time ago. But here are Germany and France reviving it. We fought a war to end war, and it looks now as if we may have it continuously for scores of years. I suppose that if we traced the history of a present-day argument we'd find that the Medes and Persians, or maybe Neanderthals, jawed about it until their teeth fell out.

### And a joke he thought well enough of to transcribe:

A farmer named Moore was seen traipsing about town with a jug. Some one finally asked him what the jug contained. 'Al-ke-hal,' he said.

'Surely not all alcohol.'

'Al-ke-hal clean up to the cork.'

'But Jim, what 'll you do with all that alcohol?'

'I'm goin' to take it home and weaken down a kag of cider with it.'

On the occasion of the receipt of a \$0.60 bill in arrears (at age 70):

(1943) Just now, I've a mind to tell you to go to the devil, you and your back dues. For you remind me that time is fleeting, that what I'd a mind to think of as yesterday, is in fact last year. One of the incredible phenomena of my experience is that once upon a time the days lagged, the weeks dragged. The last time I saw you I was stepping out to Africa, and here, b'gosh, by calendar reckoning, that was four years ago. Damn it, I can remember pausing as I

went up your stairs to marvel over some simian or other—and that seems scarcely longer ago than was the last snowstorm.

#### Remarks on the statistical method:

(1945) I am leery of (the statistical method) as regards making it a basis of general conclusions. Especially do I despise it when it is used to work toward a mathematical summary. Still, I think it is a fair and proper system when you want to find and fix the limits of variation. I am inclined to suspect that the method is resorted to on two counts: Once when a writer wants language and so copies a conventionalized formula and, again, where he gets the mistaken notion that mathematics sum up natural history—as if the divinity arranged the cosmos according to an algebraic equation.

In 1944, Goodrich retired from the curatorship at Ann Arbor and with Mrs. Goodrich moved to North Carolina because of the milder climate. His interest in mollusks remained active, but there were few available in the region for him to collect. Late in 1946 he wrote concerning his work:

I flounder along with a measure of typewriting, and incidently monkey at oil painting. This latter suits my temperament insofar as getting me splotched with violent colors. An accepted manuscript has been awaiting a publisher's finikiness about paper. Getting together what you might call a scenario for a novel, I ran the thing to 65,000 words before I could quit. It will be shaped up if I live long enough.

#### On the occasion of the death of the father of a friend:

(1946) . . . it is just such relative trivialities and inconsequences that take hold of the mind, and stay there. In the case of my own father who died twenty-six years ago the memory of him lingers not for a singularly high sense of justice he had and his repeated struggles with misfortune, but for his one oath which was 'confound it!', a habit of walking with hands clasped behind him, and certain other oddities none of which was striking. It may well be that it will be nothing greatly outstanding which has stamped your father on your memory, and by this he will be fondly recalled.

In 1953, Goodrich suffered an attack of prostatitis and required an operation. The condition persisted. A letter dated September 19, 1954, begins with another joke obviously an attempt at making light of his illness:

A drummer recovering from a bat dictated a letter to his wife. He said, 'I will be delayed here for a day or two longer, and before starting home must call on a customer at Tuscarawas . . .

'How do you spell Tuscarawas?', the stenographer asked.

'Can't you spell it?'

'No.'

'Well make it Columbus.' "

It ends:

We went into hospital at a sanitarium run by the Seventh Day Adventists who have a queer mixture of up-to-date medicine and old-fashioned piety. I am at present devoting time to recovering according to the army regime. Oddly, I am undergoing shrinkage, coming down from 172 pounds to just under 125. I am trying to believe that the physical change does not involve mental deterioration, though, for all I might tell of the matter, it might be doing so.

This was the last letter Goodrich wrote to Clench. It contained, in addition to the two preceding items, a discussion of things malacological which evidenced his strong continuing interest in the field.

Calvin Goodrich died a little over a month later in Asheville, North Carolina, November 7, 1954.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express his thanks to Mrs. Calvin Goodrich and Mrs. Farmer Murphy for supplying information concerning the early life of Calvin Goodrich; to Dr. William J. Clench for making his file of letters from Mr. Goodrich available to me; and to Dr. R. D. Turner and my associates in the Department of Mollusks, Museum of Comparative Zoology for offering helpful suggestions. Dr. Henry van der Schalie and members of his department were most helpful during a visit paid to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan where the Goodrich types were examined. They also sent paratype material of some of Goodrich's species for inclusion in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Miss Winnie McGlamery of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Alabama, also supplied information on types.

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- 1942, April [May], Certain remarks about labels. Nautilus **55**: 119-120.
- 1942, December, The Pleuroceridae of the Pacific Coastal drainage, including the Western Interior basin. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich. No. 469: 1-4.
- 1943, July, The Walker-Beecher Paper of 1876 on the Mollusca of the Ann Arbor area. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich. No. 475: 1-26, 1 map.
- 1944, April [May], Precedence. Nautilus **57**: 141.
- 1944, May, Pleuroceridae of the Great Basin. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich. No. 485: 1-11, figs. 1-2.
- 1944, July [August], Certain operculates of the Coosa River. Nautilus **58**: 1-10.
- 1944, July [August], Pulmonates of the Coosa River. Nautilus **58**: 11-15.

- 1944, September [November], (with Henry van der Schalie) A revision of the Mollusca of Indiana. Amer. Midl. Nat. **32**: 257-326.
- 1944, October [November], Pleuroceridae of the Coosa River basin. Nautilus **58**: 40-48.
- 1944, October [November], Sphaeriidae of the Coosa River basin. Nautilus **58**: 48-52.
- 1944, December, Variations in *Strombus pugilis alatus*. Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich. No. 490: 1-10, tables 1-2.
- 1945, December, *Goniobasis livescens* of Michigan. Misc. Pub. Mus. Zool., Univ. Mich. No. 64: 1-36, pl. 1, fig. 1, 1 map.
- 1950, January [February], *Goniobasis proxima* (Say). Nautilus **63**: 78-80.

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*List of the recent mollusks described by Calvin Goodrich with their original references and type localities.*

The initials MZUM refer to the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; OPMZUM to Occasional Papers Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; MPMZUM to Miscellaneous Publications Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; Al.MNH to Alabama Museum of Natural History and MCZ to Museum of Comparative Zoology.

In a few cases catalogue numbers of types in the MZUM do not agree with those published with the original descriptions. In these cases the types were apparently recatalogued at a later date.

**aguadae** Goodrich and van der Schalie, **Ferissia (Laevapex)**: 1937, MPMZUM No. 34: 34-35, pl. 1, figs. 7, 7a (Aguada de Copó, one mile south of La Libertad, Petén, Guatemala). Holotype MZUM 65583; paratypes MCZ 99399.

**aldrichi** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 31-33, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, pl. 3, fig. 16 (Coosa River, near mouth of Yellowleaf Creek, Chilton County, Alabama. T. H. Aldrich, collector). Holotype MZUM 10139; paratype MCZ 169987.

**aldrichianum** Goodrich, **Pleurobema**: 1931, OPMZUM No. 229: 2-4, pl. 1 (Conasauga River, near Conasauga, Polk County, Tennessee. Herbert H. Smith collector, October 20, 1916). Holotype Al.MNH 83; paratypes MCZ 221156.

- alvaradoi** Goodrich and van der Schalie, **Spiraxis**: 1937, MPMZUM No. 34: 23, pl. 1, fig. 1 (Limestone knoll five miles north of El Paso de los Caballos, Petén, Guatemala. Taken March 14, 1935). Holotype MZUM 65165; paratypes MCZ 99398.
- annettae** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1941, OPMZUM No. 426: 1-3, fig. 1 (Cahaba River, Lily Shoals, Bibb County, Alabama). Holotype MZUM 128908; paratypes MCZ 99734.
- brevispira** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 35-37, pl. 1, fig. 6, pl. 3, fig. 12 (Fort William Shoals, Coosa River, Talladega County, Alabama. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, June 1914). Holotype MZUM 10144; paratype MCZ 169991.
- chiltonensis** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1941, OPMZUM No. 426: 3-4, fig. 2 (Warsan Creek, near junction with Waxahatchee Creek, Chilton County, Alabama. Collector, Herbert H. Smith). Holotype MZUM 137905; paratypes MCZ 149448.
- chocoloccoensis** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 34-35, pl. 1, fig. 7, pl. 3, fig. 14 (Chocolocco Creek at Jackson Shoals, Talladega County, Alabama. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, September 1905). Holotype MZUM 10145; paratype MCZ 169989.
- clenchi** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1924, *Nautilus* **38**: 46, figs. 1-4 (Choctawhatchee River, Newton, Dale County, Ala. Collected by W. J. Clench, July 23, 1923). Holotype MZUM 31618; paratypes MCZ 51282.
- clenchi** Goodrich and van der Schalie, **Somatogyrus**: 1937, MPMZUM No. 34: 37, pl. 1, fig. 6 (Río de la Pasión, Sayaxché, Petén, Guatemala). Holotype MZUM 65371; paratypes MCZ 99396.
- clipeata** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 19-21, pl. 1, figs. 8, 9, 10; pl. 3, fig. 8 (Coosa River, Fort William Shoals, Talladega County, Alabama. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, June 1914). Holotype MZUM 10146; paratypes MCZ 221162.
- excellens** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1935, OPMZUM No. 311: 2, 3 [not figured] (Little River, 5 miles north of Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama). Holotype Al.MNH 86; paratypes MCZ 97961.
- flexuosa** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 33, 34, pl. 1, fig. 17; pl. 3, figs. 17, 18 (Coosa River, Wetumpka, Elmore County, Alabama. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, October 1903). Holotype MZUM 10154; paratype MCZ 169990.
- francesae** Goodrich and van der Schalie, **Cochliopa**: 1937, MPMZUM No. 34: 38, pl. 1, fig. 3 (Río de la Pasión, at mouth of Arroyo Chajchinic, northwest of Porvenir, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala). Holotype MZUM 65338; paratypes MCZ 99376.
- funibus** Goodrich and van der Schalie, **Spiraxis**: 1937, MPMZUM No. 34: 23, 24, pl. 1, fig. 2 (Limestone knoll five miles north of El Paso de los Caballos, Petén, Guatemala. Taken March 14, 1935). Holotype MZUM 65166; paratypes MCZ 99358.

- gibbera** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1936, MPMZUM No. 31: 41, 42, pl. 1, fig. 9 (Coosa River, Lonigan Shoals, two miles below Lock 2, St. Clair County, Alabama). Holotype AL.MNH [unnumbered]; paratypes MCZ 221163.
- hendersoni** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Gyrotoma**: 1924, MPMZUM No. 12: 18, 19, pl. 2, figs. 19, 20, 21 (Coosa River, Fort William Shoals, Talladega County, Ala.). Holotype MZUM 27433; paratypes MCZ 175257.
- hinkleyi** Goodrich, **Pleurocera**: 1921, OPMZUM No. 91: 1, 2, pl. 1, figs. 1, 1a (Little Muddy Creek, Dubois, Washington Co., Ill. Mr. A. A. Hinkley, collector). Holotype MZUM 10587; paratypes MCZ 51303.
- interioris** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1944, OPMZUM No. 485: 3, 4, fig. 2 (Badger Creek, Bitner Ranch, Washoe County, Nevada. Collected by C. L. Hubbs, 1942). Holotype MZUM 160005; paratypes MCZ 221163.
- jonesi** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1936, MPMZUM No. 31: 31, 32 [new name for *Goniobasis wheatleyi* Lea 1868, non *Lithasia wheatleyi* Lea 1866 (both are *Goniobasis*) ].
- laurae** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1944, OPMZUM No. 485: 2, 3, fig. 1 (Spring west of Home Camp, Long Valley, Washoe County, Nevada. Taken in 1934. C. L. Hubbs, collector). Holotype MZUM 160002; paratypes MCZ 221159.
- lirata** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 45, 46, pl. 1, fig. 25, pl. 3, fig. 22 (Coosa River, Fort William Shoals, Talladega County, Alabama. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, June 1913). Holotype MZUM 10168; paratype MCZ 169996.
- lucida** Goodrich, **Anculosa taeniata**: 1944, *Nautilus* **58**: 42 (Coosa tributaries) [apparently no types were designated by Goodrich, however, according to Dr. H. van der Schalie, specimens bearing this name are present in the MZUM].
- macglameriana** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1936, MPMZUM No. 31: 48, 49, pl. 1, fig. 20 (Coosa River, near Center Landing, Cherokee County, Alabama). Holotype AL.MNH [unnumbered]; paratypes MCZ 221158.
- microlineata** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1921, OPMZUM No. 91: 4, 5, pl. 1, figs. 4, 4a (Rough Creek, Falls of the Rough, Grayson County, Kentucky. Collected July 24, 1917). Holotype MZUM 10584.
- mimica** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 39, 40, pl. 2, figs. 27, 28, pl. 3, fig. 24 (Little Cahaba Creek, three miles east of Piper, Bibb County, Alabama. Herbert H. Smith, collector, June 1916). Holotype MZUM 10170; paratype MCZ 169994.
- modesta** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 23, 24, pl. 2, figs. 29, 30, pl. 3, fig. 9 (Coosa River, Riddle's Bend, Cherokee County, Alabama. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, October 1904). Holotype MZUM 10172; paratype MCZ 169995.
- occultata** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 48, 49, pl. 2, figs. 31, 32, 33, pl. 3, fig. 21 (Coosa River, Duncan's Riffle, Chilton County,

- Alabama. Herbert H. Smith, collector). Holotype MZUM 10173; paratype MCZ 169993.
- pasionensis** Goodrich and van der Schalie, **Ammicola**: 1937, MPMZUM No. 34: 36, pl. 1, fig. 4 (Arroyo Subfn, tributary to the Río de la Pasión, about two miles above Santa Teresa, Petén, Guatemala). Holotype MZUM 65357; paratypes MCZ 99352.
- pilsbryi** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1927, *Nautilus* **41**: 58 [new name for *Melania showalterii* Lea 1861, non *Lithasia showalterii* Lea 1850 (both are *Goniobasis*)].
- posti** 'Pilsbry and Johnson' Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1942, OPMZUM No. 456: 3 [nomen nudum].
- pygmaea** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1936, MPMZUM No. 31: 49, 50, pl. 1, fig. 17 (Coosa River, Three Island Shoals, Talladega County, Alabama). Holotype AL.MNH [unnumbered]; paratypes MCZ 221164.
- smithi** Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 42, 43, pl. 2, figs. 43, 44, pl. 3, fig. 26 (Valley Creek, Toadvine, Jefferson County, Alabama. Drainage of the Black Warrior. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, June 27, 1913). Holotype MZUM 10183; paratypes MCZ 221161.
- sulcata** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 46-48, pl. 2, fig. 45, pl. 3, fig. 20 (Coosa River, Ten Island Shoals, St. Clair County, Alabama. Collected by Herbert H. Smith, October 1914). Holotype MZUM 10184; paratypes MCZ 221160.
- taintori** Goodrich and van der Schalie, **Xenodiscula**: 1937, MPMZUM No. 34: 26, 27, pl. 1, figs. 5-5b (Woodland just east of El Paso de los Caballos, Petén, Guatemala). Holotype MZUM 65177; paratypes MCZ 99371.
- timidus** Goodrich, **Goniobasis mutabilis**: 1942, OPMZUM No. 456: 5 [not figured] (Spring two miles northwest of Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia, in the basin of the Altamaha River. Collected by W. J. Clench and Peter Okkelberg 1929). Holotype MZUM 49210; paratypes MCZ 91775.
- torrefacta** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Anculosa**: 1922, MPMZUM No. 7: 27-29, pl. 2, figs. 50, 51; pl. 3, fig. 11 (Coosa River, Wedusca Shoals, Shelby County, Alabama. Herbert H. Smith, collector, August 1913). Holotype MZUM 10189; paratype MCZ 169988.
- vanhyningiana** Goodrich, **Goniobasis**: 1921, OPMZUM No. 91: 2-4, figs. 2, 2a, 3 (Creek below Seminole Springs, Lake County, Florida. T. Van Hyning, collector, May 11, 1918). Holotype MZUM 133336; paratype MCZ 93755.
- walkeri** 'Smith' Goodrich, **Gyrotoma**: 1924, MPMZUM No. 12: 25, pl. 2, figs. 30, 31, 32 (Coosa River, Cedar Island, Chilton County, Alabama). Holotype MZUM 27438; paratype MCZ 169992.
- walkeri** Goodrich, **Pleurocera**: 1928, OPMZUM No. 192: 14, 15, pl. 2, figs. 13, 15-17 (Sequatchie River, Jasper, Marion County, Tenn. Collected in August 1923). Holotype MZUM 37452; paratypes MCZ 51825.